but there are other technical considerations to bear in mind. »

World events affect India; we have seen how the depression affected the U.P. peasants. Prices involve such questions as the management of currency. The Central Government has adopted measures to maintain the price of the rupee. From 1926 to 1930 there has been a contraction of money in circulation. As India exports primary products, it is to the interest of foreigners to keep prices low, but this means a loss of crores of rupees to the agriculturalist. But India has had no control over her own fiscal policy. Again, financial resources are wasted to maintain the artificial ratio of the rupee. It is fixed at *is. 6d.,* and this also forces agriculturalists to sell more cheaply. When England went off the gold standard, the rupee was not allowed to find its own level. All this means loss to the cultivator.

One may be allowed just to refer also to the high bank rate even when cheap money is available, and the manner in which Government borrows at a high rate of interest. The country's savings flow into Government coffers and are not used for new industries or for agricultural development. Bounties or subsidies have never been granted to Indian agriculture as far as I know, nor has there been much attempt to protect the producer by tariffs as in other countries. I touch upon these technical matters with diffidence but they cannot be ignored.

"Little progress in rural development can be hoped for without literacy" (R.A.C.), but boys educated under existing conditions seem useless on the land and often become a drag on their families. And ^ven those who take expensive courses at agricultural colleges are often hindered by lack of opportunities. "The proportion of boys of school-going age attending primary schools is still disappointingly small" (R.A.C.). Free compulsory education is essential and it is